

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF HINDUISM AND ISLAM

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ABSTRACT : Islam is based on the Quran and Christianity is based on the Bible. However, there is no reference to any Hindu religious text. Therefore, it can be said that Hinduism is a religion based on Vedas, Upanishads, Bhagwat Gita, Smriti, Puranas, Ramayana, Mahabharata. Therefore, the basis of Hinduism is very complex. Most of the world's major religions accept a particular religious text as evidence. People believe that the scripture is the word of God or some divine being. According to modern Western scholars, the Vedas are the oldest religious texts of all Hindus. Veda means "divine wisdom". The knowledge of the Vedas is not the word of mouth of any man. According to all Hindus, the Vedas are eternal. The Vedas are self-evident. The Vedas were not written. The sage Muni was discovered by a sage named Vedanta. In Hinduism, Vedic scriptures are considered as sacred scriptures. There are four Vedas, namely, Rig Veda, Yaju Veda, Sam Veda and Atharva Veda. Islam is basically a religion of peace. Quran is the holy book of Islam. The lexical meaning of the word Quran is- should be read at all times, that is, the subject of daily recitation of the Quran. The main message of the Quran is that there is only one God or Allah. The will of man and this world is the will of Allah alone. God is the one who created the heavens and the earth and Muhammad is his messenger (LailahaillilahuMahammadurRasullah). The divine inspiration that Hazrat Muhammad received is recorded in the holy scripture "Quaran". Of course, all that Hazrat Muhammad preached and all that is written in the Quoran is the word of God, not the word of man. Allah is the Creator of the living world, the inanimate world. He is omniscient, omnipotent and one must surrender to Allah. Allah has created Jinn with this world. Every Muslim should offer prayers and help the poor. This scripture emphasizes on the spiritual aspect in particular.

Keywords: Hindu, Islam, Puran, Quran, Muhammad, God.

1. OBJECTIVE:

The main purpose of my paper is to show the comparison between Hinduism and Islam in different perspectives, like God, religious point of view etc.

2. METHODOLOGY:

The study involves the analytical method of on the basis of secondary sources which contains the related books and journals, Pdf files (e-reprints) downloaded from the websites. It is the concept based analytical methodology is applied for study.

3. INTRODUCTION:

One of the many traditional religions, Christianity and Buddhism are closely related to Islam. Islam is one of the largest religion in the world. Islam is a religion based on the words of angels. In the 7th century AD, Hazrat Muhammad introduced Islam in the Arab world. Hazrat Muhammad was born on 22 August 570 AD in Arabia. At that time worship of many

gods and goddesses was practiced in Arabia. Hazrat Muhammad was a monotheist and a supporter of formless worship. This is why he declared rebellion against the then prevalent (polytheistic) religion. Shortly after his birth, Hazrat Muhammad lived a normal life. He married a young woman named Khadijah and had children. It is said that at the age of 40, Muhammad went to visit a cave in the mountains near Mecca. He had a strange experience while staying in that cave. When he saw it, he saw an angel of light appearing before him. This is the angel Jibril (Gabriel) who was sent by God. Through this Jibril Muhammad could hear the divine word of God. After hearing this prophecy, Muhammad's mouth began to show some unusual qualities. Jibril disappears after commanding Muhammad to preach the word of God. After this, Hazrat Muhammad spent three months meditating in a cave in that mountain. As a result of this meditation he attained bliss and concentrated on propagating Islam. (The meaning of the word "Islam"- Surrender to Allah.) After this, Hazrat Muhammad spread Islam in many parts of the Arab world. Propagation of Islam Muhammad passed away on July 12, 632 AD at the age of 72. In history, Hazrat Muhammad is known as the founder of Islam. The meaning of the word Islam is- "to surrender completely to God. Therefore, the metallic meaning of the word Islam indicates that this religion is directed towards complete surrender to the individual God. The word "Islam" is synonymous with the word "Islam" which means 'punishment'. The concept of peace in general is one of the most important concepts of Islam. "Peace be upon you," he said. The goal is to create an abode of peace.

Basic features of Islam and Hinduism as a religion. There are certain characteristics of Islam which distinguish it from other religions, like Hinduism. Here are some characteristics I found to be interesting:

(1) Hinduism can be collectively termed as polytheism, dualism, monotheism, atheism. However, Hinduism is believed., that there is a transcendental force or transcendental entity within this worldly world which is an eternal, essential and infinite entity.

Islam believes in only one God and the name of that God is 'Allah'. Islam is therefore called a monotheistic religion. Islam is the belief in an omnipotent, omniscient God. A Muslim believes that there is only one God. Human beings and living beings are governed by the will of God- the same God who created the heavens and the earth and Muhammad is his messenger. It rejects dualism, idolatry, religious scriptures and priestly sects.

(2) Hinduism believes in the word of the Vedas. In addition to the Vedas, epics like Ramayana, Mahabharata and Bhagavad Gita are also associated with Hindu rituals- and some Hindus take this book to heart.

Islam believes in the existence of a holy messenger. Both of these spread the word of God in human society. These envoys are numerous. Such as Abraham, Machech, Zechach, Noah etc. Muhammad is the chief and last of these messengers. It is Muhammad who brings the word of Allah to human society and that word is respected by all Muslims. This religion believes in the sanctity and power of religious texts. The Bible is accepted as the Holy Scriptures in Christianity. But according to Islam, the Qur'an is the most sacred scripture in this world.

(3) Hinduism believes in reincarnation. In Hinduism, it is believed that as soon as one dies, the soul leaves one body and moves on to another. This transformation of the soul is called reincarnation in Hinduism. There is a concept of liberation in Hinduism. This religion believes that living beings can be liberated from the cycle of birth and rebirth. Due to ignorance, the living entity is bound to this world and worldly fascination forces the living being to be reborn. Through knowledge, devotion and selfless deeds the living being will be freed from this worldly world and the cycle of birth and death. Salvation is a peaceful, blissful infinite state where the soul can overcome all the sorrows of life. Where the soul can attain the real pure eternal transcendental reality.

(4) Hinduism believes in incarnation. According to this incarnation, God sometimes descends into the universe with the intention of raising the living being to divine nature (knowledge). This revelation to God's earth is called spiritualism. The purpose of the incarnation is to incarnate God in human form to destroy evil. Within this incarnation of God, the incarnations of Rama and Krishna are said to be significant incarnations. God is the giver of life and the Savior.

Islam believes in the afterlife and the 'Last Judgment'. When the world is destroyed, the dead will rise from their graves and appear before Allah for their judgment. This judgment is determined by deeds. He who has done good deeds will be able to live happily in heaven and he who has done evil deeds will suffer in hell. Islam believes in the cycle of birth and death. According to this view, a person will have the opportunity to be tried only once- who loses this opportunity and does not get another opportunity.

(5) Hinduism is recognized as a complex religion consisting of different religious beliefs and different actions. The Rig Veda is considered to be the first source of Hinduism. But this is not the only book of Hindus. Hinduism and many other books have been written which are equally important for Hinduism. The Bhagavad Gita is one of the most important religious texts of all Hindus. Every religion has different customs, principles, religious beliefs, religious practices which differentiate one religion from another. However, there is no definite religious belief in Hinduism which can distinguish it from other religions. Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world. Hinduism as a historical religion is 5000 years old. In keeping with the above belief, Hinduism believes. The real and essential nature of man is transcendent. The physical body of a human being is only external and temporary. The human soul is immortal. This spirit alone cannot be destroyed. As soon as death passes, the soul transcends the body.

(6) Islam is a religion based on complete holiness, humanity and brotherhood. This religion is a believer in jihad. This is called 'Jeddah' because it is against all atheists. There are certain rules of Islam - rules that are binding on every Muslim. The main goal of this religion is complete surrender to God. Islam is anti-caste-anti-discrimination. Man can be great by his deeds, not by descent. It recognizes individual freedom and responsibility.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION:

4.1. Comparing God: Hindu and Islam

The concept of complexity in Hinduism, consisting of various actions, religious beliefs and philosophical interpretations, has also complicated the concept of God in this religion. In this religion one can be a real Hindu without believing in any deity (a philosophy of Hinduism. Goddess - be Goddess. Hinduism's belief in God has spread from many gods and goddesses to monotheists, monotheists. In Hinduism, the Vedas are considered as the main source. This Veda is a complete believer in polytheism. There are many deities mentioned in the Vedas. Varuna, Mitra, Agni, Indra etc. are the main ones. Although all Hindus worship different deities in different sources, however, from the Vedas to the present day, the Hindu movement can be seen as a monotheistic concept. In different pujas, one of the gods and goddesses is worshiped and it is believed that the same deity is superior to all other gods and goddesses and that many gods and goddesses are different forms of the same God. Max Muller named the source of this monotheistic concept from the concept of polytheism in the Vedas as Henotheism. However, as mentioned above, a large number of Hindus can be seen worshiping many gods and goddesses, such as Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesha, Kartik, Hanuman, Parvati, Durga, Kali, Saraswati, Lakshi, etc. This is why in Hinduism it is said that there are 33 crore deities, but in the Vedas it is said- this one entity is named by many names. *EkamSadvipraBahudhaVadanti*- this verse has a monotheistic conception. However, at the

stage of Upanishads, Vedic polytheism is transformed into philosophical monotheism. In the Upanishads there are two concepts about God. These two different conceptions have gained equal importance in Indian philosophy under the names of Sankara's Advaita and Ramanuja's Visistādvaita. These two philosophies have been able to add a special dimension to the religious minds of Hindus. According to Sankara, Brahma is the Absolute Being without Nirvana (Nirgun Brahman) but according to Ramanuja, God is the Absolute Absolute Being (Saguna Brahman). According to Ramnuj, God is the owner of this world, the inner ruler of the world, He is omniscient, omnipotent and the ruler of this universe. This God is called Saguna Brahma. The innermost of God and the innermost of the universe. He is infinite, eternal. God is omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He is a merciful, compassionate, forgiving, compassionate devotee. God is the creator, sustainer, and destroyer of the universe. He did not create the world from scratch, but he created the world from his own being. There are two states within his being. Cit (consciousness) and Acit (inert). God created the inanimate world and the living world from these two states. That is why God is said to be the material and efficient cause of the universe.

God is the inner soul of the world. The whole universe is like his body. Just as a change in the body cannot cause any harm or change in the soul, so no change in the world can cause any harm or change in God. His nature is unchangeable. No uncleanness or filthiness of the world can touch him. He is the best. According to the Gita, the universe is the body of God and nothing can exist outside of this body. In the Bhagavad Gita, God is named as Purushottam and Ramanuja is named as Narayan Basudev. Ramanuja also referred to God as Vishnu. The Bhagavad Gita and Ramanuja's interpretation of the concept of God is undoubtedly acceptable to a Hindu, but the majority of Hindus hold the same concept of God as mentioned in the Puranas. Most Hindus believe that God has no specific structure or shape. God is formless. The country-time boundary cannot limit him. He is infinite and eternal. There are three forces in him. His creative form is called Brahma, his protective form is called Vishnu and his destructive form is named Shiva. These three Gods are thought to be different. The concept of the trinity of Hinduism refers to these three forms of God. In Hinduism incarnation is accepted, that is, incarnation of God is mentioned in Hinduism. When evil appears in the world, Almighty God appears in the world and destroys all evil. God has so far taken 9 different forms to destroy these evils. These forms are- Matsya, Kurma, NarsinghBaman, Parashuram, Haliram, Baraha, Sriram and Buddha. Finally God will bring an end to Kali Yuga for the Kalki incarnation.

Although Brahma is considered to be the origin of creation in Hinduism, it is not worshiped by all Hindus as the main deity. Although Brahma worship was popular among Hindus at one time, over time these two deities became more prevalent among devotees of Vishnu and Shiva. God is not a transcendent being. He is the soul that resides in the heart of the living being. God dwells in the heart of living beings and governs living beings. God governs the life of a living being until it is saved. God is the moral ruler and doer of this world. As the moral ruler of this world, God is the ruler. In Hinduism, karmabadaka is defined by the name of destiny. This destiny is controlled by God. God connects honesty with happiness and dishonesty with misery. God is our protector and savior. Whoever worships God, God protects him. God is the ultimate refuge of the world. He is the guardian of the traditional religion.

4.1.1. Belief in one God (Islam)

Islam is the only religion that believes in one God. According to Islam, there is nothing without God or Allah- only Allah is true. He possesses infinite power. He is formless, there is no one like him. Man can never be Allah. Because human beings are born and die, but Allah is above them. Allah is on all our identities, on all our analysis. The name of this pure eternal holy being is Allah. Therefore, complete surrender to Allah is a characteristic of Islam. In this

way a theistic view of Islam can be found. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, is a source of considerable analysis of monotheism. Due to its monotheistic tendencies, this religion has criticized polytheism. There are 99 names of God in Islam but they are only attributes of Allah. Not his true nature. Of these names, four are notable. They are 'Rab, Rahman, Rahim and Malik'. These four names of Allah have special significance- For example, 'Rab' means Creator and Lord. 'Rahman' means the Most Merciful, 'Rahim' means benefactor and merciful and 'Malik' means judge. Allah is the Creator, the Lover, the Giver and the Judge. There is no God without Allah and Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah (there is no God, but Allah, and Muhammad is His Prophet). Since God is one, he should be feared. Islam rejects the notion of Christianity as the Trinity. In Christianity, God is the combination of Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. According to Islam, Allah is not three, but Allah is one. According to Islam, God created this world- He created this world from scratch. He does not depend on any material cause for creation. He is self-sufficient. In Islam, just as Allah is true, so is the world created by Him. Islam believes that in the beginning there was nothing but a pure, unchanging one God. When Allah wanted to create the world, He created the world from scratch by His miraculous power. The inanimate world first created the living world. Within this theory of creation, man is the supreme creation of Allah. This is the truth, the absolute truth. This life has at least some parasites. Man does not disappear into God as soon as he dies. Man has an independent personality. Man survives immortality by overcoming death. That is why Islam believes in the existence of the world and the soul. In Islam, there can be no evil in this world created by God. Man is responsible for his own misfortune.

4.1.2. Belief in Angels

In Hindu mythology many gods and goddesses are mentioned and in Islam Koran is also mentioned. This messenger is superhuman. It differs from the human race. The envoys are numerous. There is an angel in heaven and an angel in hell. The messenger of death, apart from this, there is also a class of superhuman messengers between humans and messengers- this is called 'jinn'. Genco is divided into two categories- believing and disbelieving- just like the human being created by this gene. The one who believes in Allah has his place in heaven and the one who does not believe has his place in hell. The unbelieving rebel 'jinn' is called "Chaitan". The leader of all these Chaitans is a rival of God. At one time he had a place among the angels. He was later banished from the world of angels. They are neither men nor women. The number is higher. The 7 (seven) angels carry out God's command. 19 (Nineteen) angels guard hell. Some angels act as angels of God. Gabriel is the chief of all these angels. Gabriel is called the Holy Spirit. Michael is called the messenger of death.

4.2. Similarities Between the teachings of Hinduism And Islam:

(i) It is mentioned in both the Quran and the Gita that God is the Supreme Being and has the absolute power over the universe.

Both religions believe that God gave man free will so that he could be responsible for his actions.

(ii) According to both religion, that God is kind enough to let us choose our path and be responsible for it.

(iii) Both religions accept that God loves those who love him and that he hears prayers.

(iv) Be it Allah or Krishna, your prayers will never go unheard.

(v) Both religions believe in the responsibility of each individual towards others, and in the practice of charity, righteousness, forgiveness, compassion, and moderation in food and drink.

(vi) Just as Islam believes in *zakat*, the Hindus believe in *daan*.

(vii) Both religions advocate non-violence.

(viii) Both religions state that there should be no compulsion in religion. That a person is free to choose his own religions and beliefs.

(ix)Both religions believe that remembering and reciting the names and words of God creates inner purification.

(x) Islam believes in *salat* and Hindus believe in *bhakti*.

(xi)Both religions believe in the ultimate destruction of the world and the rescue of the pious and pure by God.

(xii)Final judgement day is a common concept on which both religions agree.

(xiii)Both religions accept that God has the power and the knowledge to execute and enforce his will.

5. CONCLUSION:

Though Hinduism and Islam are different in case of rituals but their main goal is to achieve the highest good of human life. The ethics of Hindu is to maintain the society through some rules, as well as the ethics of Islam is to maintain the brotherhood amongst people. Both Hindu and Islam.

6. REFERENCES:

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